

BROWN'S
IRON
BITTERS
—THE
BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

TRADE MARK
P
TRADE MARK
P
TRADE MARK
P

On Every Bottle.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Bloating, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN & SONS, BALTIMORE, MD.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

L. S. L.
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings every six months (June and December).

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and a good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the signatures of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Carl J. Beauregard
J. H. Early
Commissioners

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. BEAUREGARD, Pres. La. National Bank
J. H. BEAUREGARD, Pres. La. National Bank
J. H. BEAUREGARD, Pres. La. National Bank
J. H. BEAUREGARD, Pres. La. National Bank

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING
in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1887. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.
100,000 tickets at \$2.00 each; halves, \$1.00; Quarters, 50¢; Tenth, 25¢; Twentieth, 12¢.

1 PRIZE of \$300,000 is.....\$300,000
1 PRIZE of 100,000 is.....100,000
1 PRIZE of 50,000 is.....50,000
1 PRIZE of 25,000 is.....25,000
2 PRIZES of 10,000 are.....20,000
5 PRIZES of 5,000 are.....25,000
10 PRIZES of 1,000 are.....10,000
100 PRIZES of 500 are.....50,000
1,000 PRIZES of 100 are.....100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$50,000
100 Prizes of \$100 approximating to \$10,000
100 Prizes of \$50 approximating to \$5,000
1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$100,000
1,000 Prizes of \$50 decided by \$50,000
1,000 Prizes of \$10 decided by \$100,000

1,111 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,111,111
For Club Bares, or any further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

Send Postal Note, Express Money Order, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Current by Express (at our expense) addressed to
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,
Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.
Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Remember that the presence of General Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute honesty and integrity; that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

Remember also that Four National Banks guarantee the payment of Prizes, and that all tickets bear the signature of the President of an institution, whose franchise is recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

BEAUREGARD
DEVELOPERS
ZWEIGARTS BLOCK

D. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN,
Dentist,

Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.
D. W. S. MOORE,
DENTIST,

Office Second Street, over Runyon & Hocker's dry goods store. Nitrous-oxide Gas administered in all cases.
T. H. N. SMITH,
DENTIST.

Nitrous-oxide, or laughing gas used for the painless extraction of teeth. Office on Court Street.

VERY SHORT ONE.

President Cleveland's Message to Congress.

TARIFF THE MAIN POINT

TOGETHER WITH THE SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.

Congress Held Responsible For the Large Surplus—He Favors Reduction of Tariff, but Wants the Internal Revenue Taxes to Remain Unchanged.

To the Congress of the United States: You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties, with a condition of the National finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted through the operation of present law, from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sums necessary to meet the expenses of the government. When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share towards the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indispensable extortion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of National taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences.

The public treasury which should only exist as a conduit, conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our National energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder. This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever, pressing financial confusion and wide-spread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation, because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less, certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund act, was \$17,559,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$49,455,545.20; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,567,849.54. The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified amounting in the aggregate to \$134,058,529.94 and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three-per-cent bonds of the government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so largely repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum needed by the people would to affect the business of the country that the sum of \$70,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the three-per-cent bonds still outstanding and which were then payable at the option of the government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the three-per-cent bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of \$18,377,500 were called in and applied to the sinking fund contributions or the current fiscal year.

Notwithstanding these operations of the treasury department representatives of distress in business circles not only continued, but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of \$27,894,383.55 in the purchase of government bonds, not yet due, bearing 4 and 4 1/2 per cent interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent for the former, and 8 per cent for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

While the expedient thus employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the treasury, served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to \$55,358,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the treasury to \$140,000,000. There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not, in the near future, be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause, and while the functions of our National treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet, when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of three-per-cent bonds which were payable at the option of the government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund, which furnished the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenue to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the secretary of the treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill, passed a number of years ago; and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as a temporary and limited in its application instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the treasury and thus affect at his will the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the secretary of the treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested and provided as far as possible with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchases, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investment which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell, may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of the bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principle of the debt by actual payment instead of extending it.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tendency to divorce as much and as fast as can safely be done, the treasury department from private enterprise. Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditure, besides the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people on the high and beneficent purposes of our government. I shall deem it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedient within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger, which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people, as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested National treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future, by the removal of its cause. Our scheme of taxation by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad and internal taxes lived on the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors.

It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessities; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship as any portion of the people. But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of this duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufacturers, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles at a less cost for a price equal to that demanded for the

imported goods that have paid customs duty.

So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles millions of our people who use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden on those who consume domestic products, as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation; it must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff law should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of one manufacturing interest. But this interest should not mean a condition, which without regard to the public welfare or a National exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profit instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our National activities increase new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the new advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly offered them.

So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage. We are in the midst of centennial celebrations and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by century's National growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufacturers infant industries still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fastening care that can be wrung from federal legislation. It is also stated that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workmen employed in manufacturing, than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe.

All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborer's life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of our advantages. By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,302,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,338 in professional and personal service, (3,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers,) while 1,810,266 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,857,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 385,401 milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses; 173,729 blacksmiths, 153,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,941 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 23,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 2,214,023, leaving 2,023,099 persons employed in such manufacturing industries, as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their employment, and maintain their wages by resisting a change.

There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight repetition they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from the earnings, and that the price of the necessities of life as well as the measure of their welfare and comfort. But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify the loss of employment by the working man, nor lessen his wages, the profits still remaining to the manufacturer after a necessary readjustment should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employees either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufacturing fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages it certainly resulted in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits the hard earned compensation of in any days of toil.

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufacture nothing but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes, upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds, and such things as in his husbandry produces

from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation, and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep owners themselves and their households, must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool. They sell at tariff prices and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the trader.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks averaging from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on this grade of imported wool which this small yield is ten cents each pound if of the value of thirty cents or less, and twelve cents if of the value of more than thirty cents. If the liberal estimate of six cents be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or seventy-two cents, and this may be taken as the maximum amount of its price to the farmer by reason of this tariff. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from a twenty-five sheep and \$3.60 from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present value this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. It does not seem that the farmer receives this or a less tariff on wool, this wool leaves his hands charged with a probably that sum, which in all its channels will always be, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws.

In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices, his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax, which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is to often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time and frequently called trusts which have for the object their regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation. The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the deduction or our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose we may discharge a double duty to our people, by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed, and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such considerations, with any degree of fairness, be regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our National greatness, and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good, and to avert disaster, their patriotism as well as a grateful resignation of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse of the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now afforded, and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of